

An update on the Saginaw Bay multiple stressors project



**5 year grant
NOAA Center for Sponsored Coastal Ocean Research**

NOAA Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory

Michigan State University

University of Michigan

University of Akron

Limno-Tech, Inc.

Western Michigan University

Michigan Department of Natural Resources

Michigan Department of Environmental Quality

Also featuring
Wayne State
Purdue
Case Western
Duke
Eastern MI

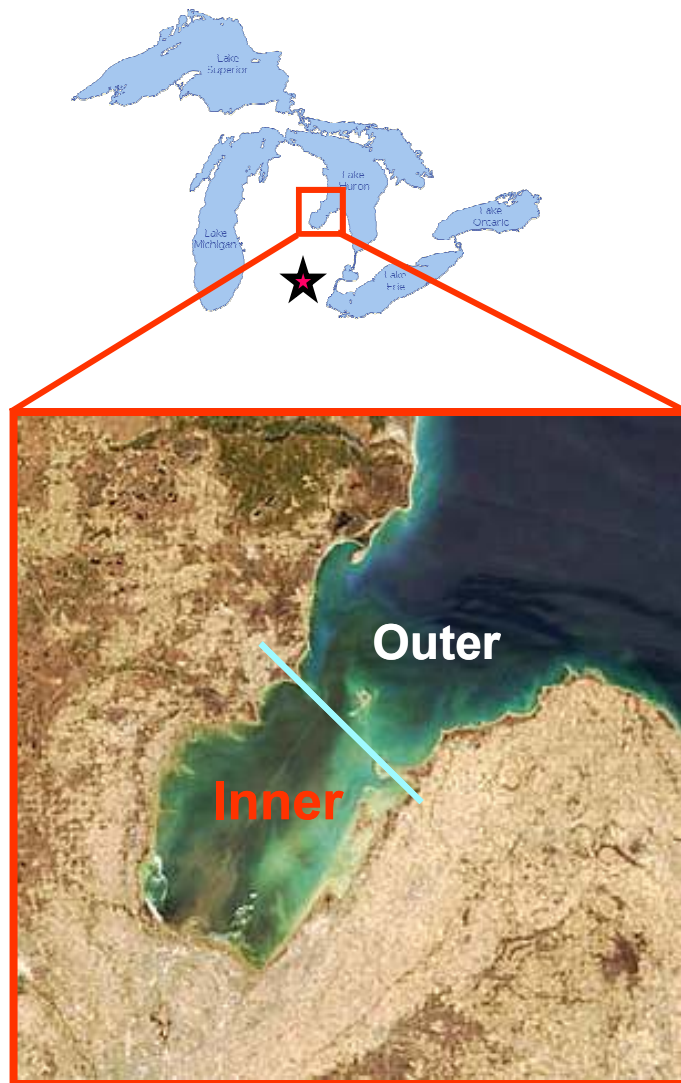


Project has several components

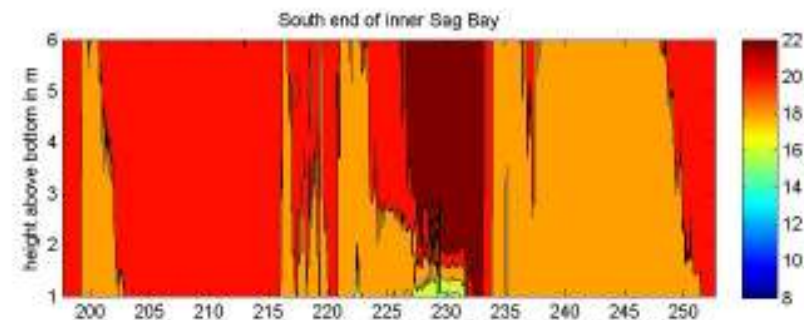
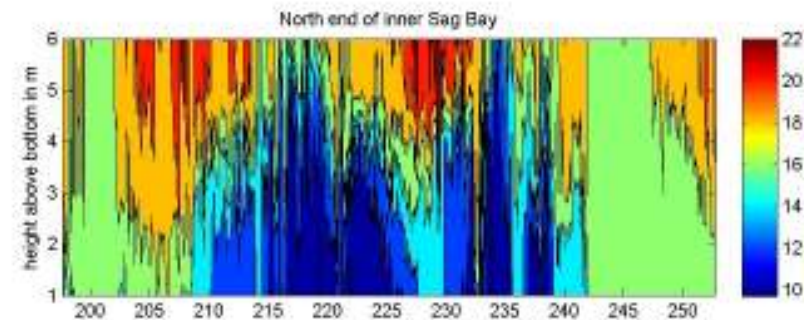
- Water quality
- Fisheries
- Human dimensions



We've already learned a few things...

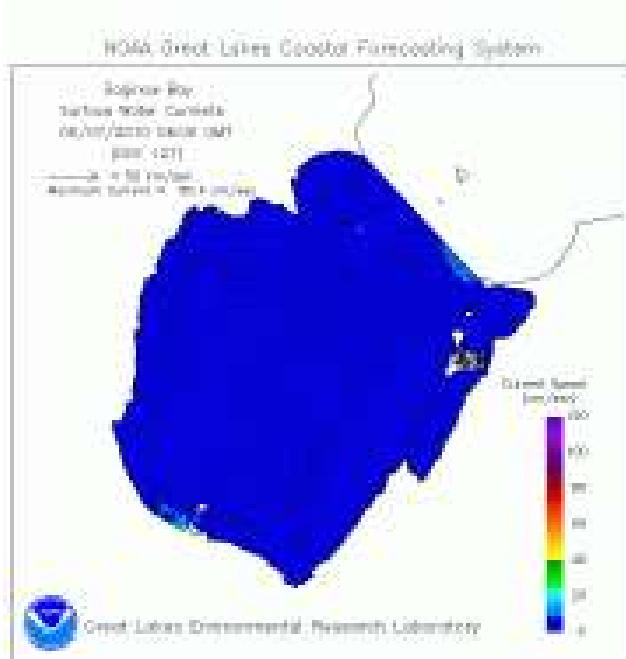


- Eutrophic
- Shallow: mean depth 5m

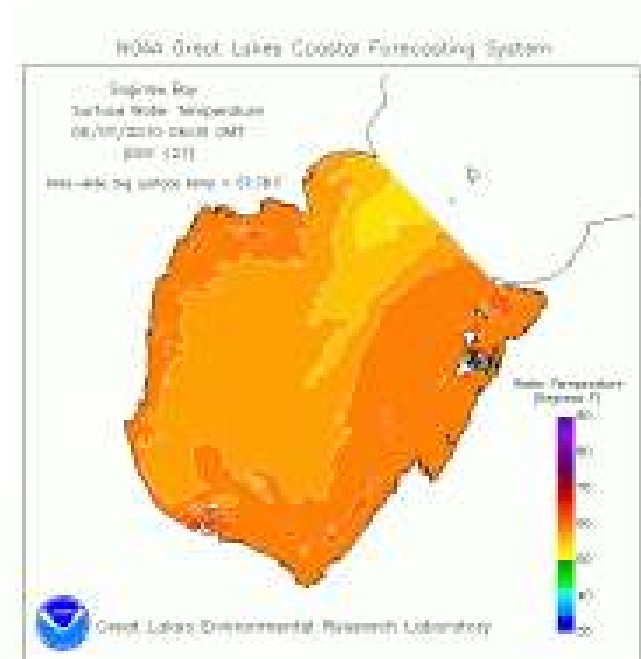


data courtesy of
Nathan Hawley

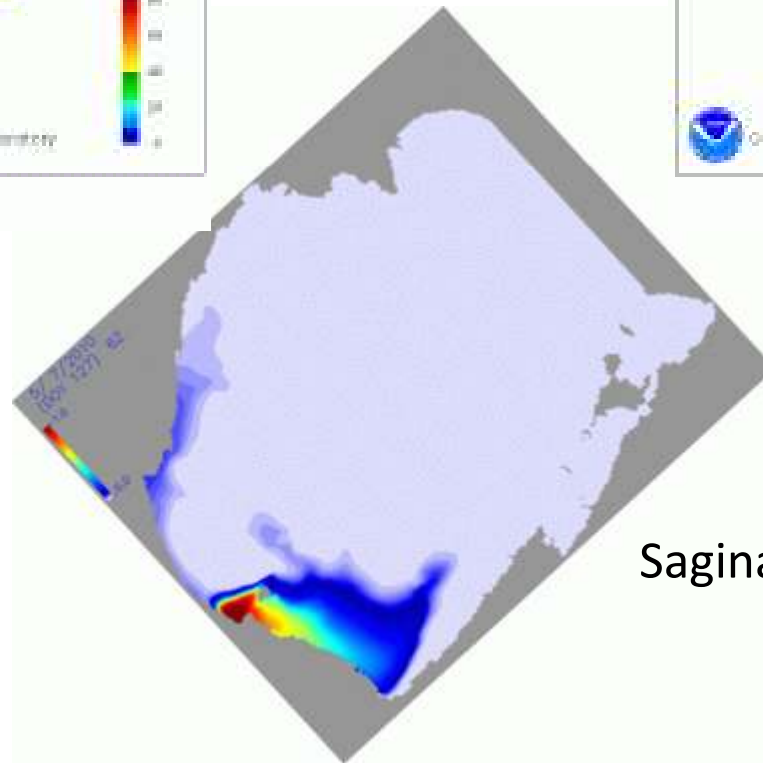
Real-Time Information On Web



Currents



Temperature



Saginaw River Plume

<http://www.glerl.noaa.gov/res/glcfs/sb/>

2009 Sampling

Benthic algae:
Diving and snorkeling survey

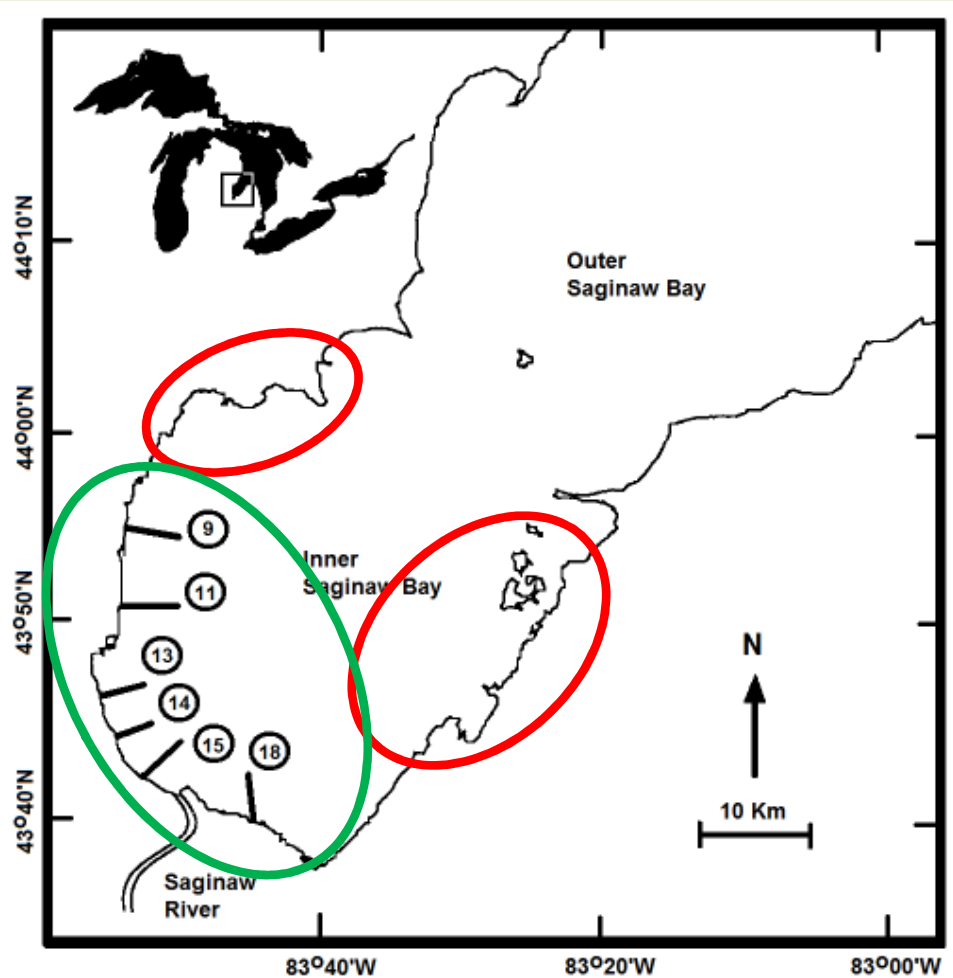


Benthic algae:

Diving and snorkeling survey

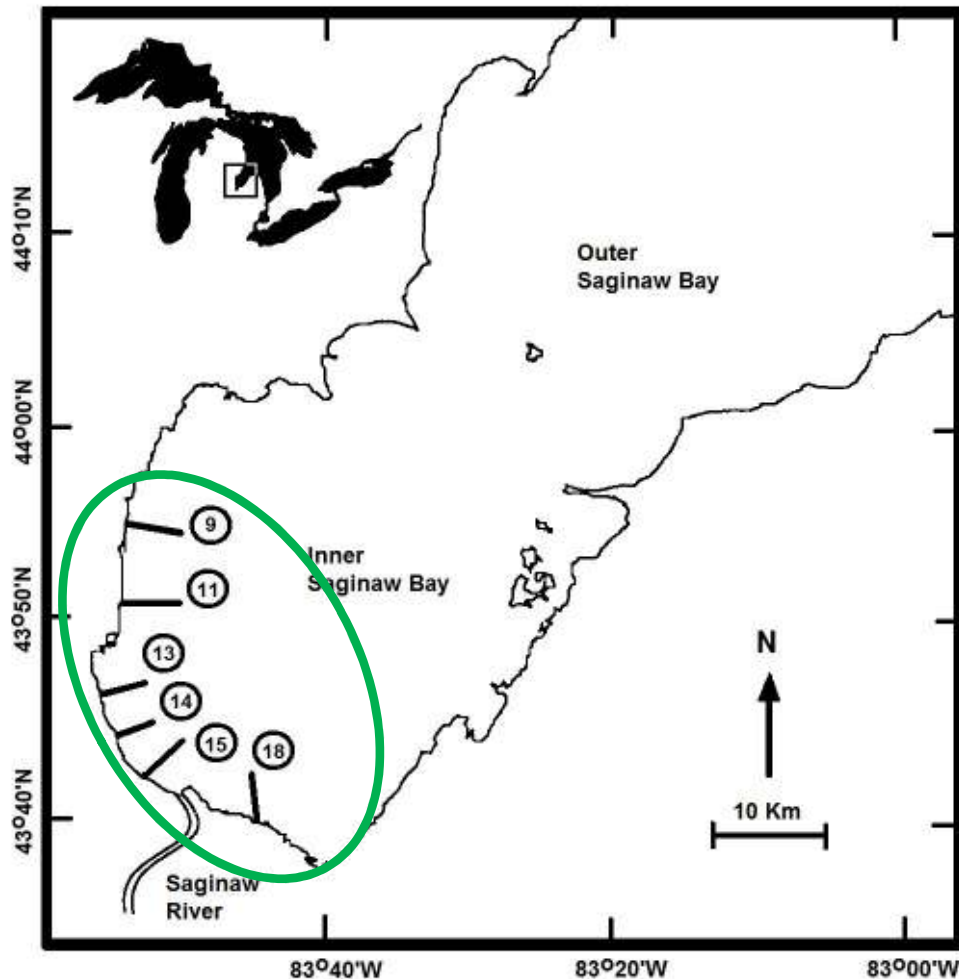


Benthic Algae Methods



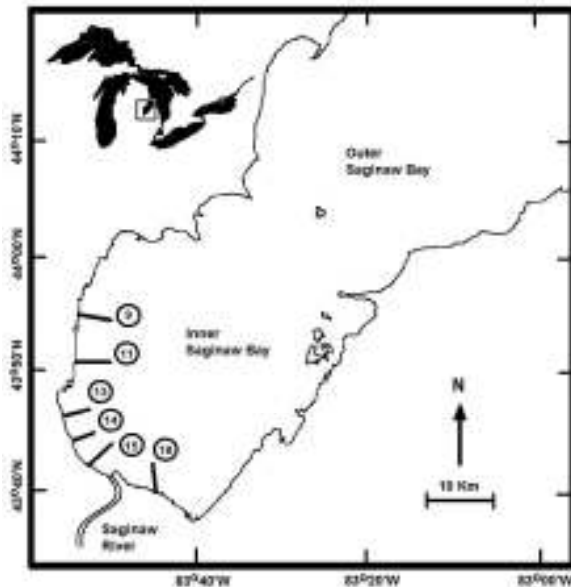
- Early season - surveyed entire inner bay
 - Mixed substrate
 - Found primarily *Chara*
 - Some macrophytes
 - Little filamentous algae growth, mostly in southwestern region

Benthic Algae Methods

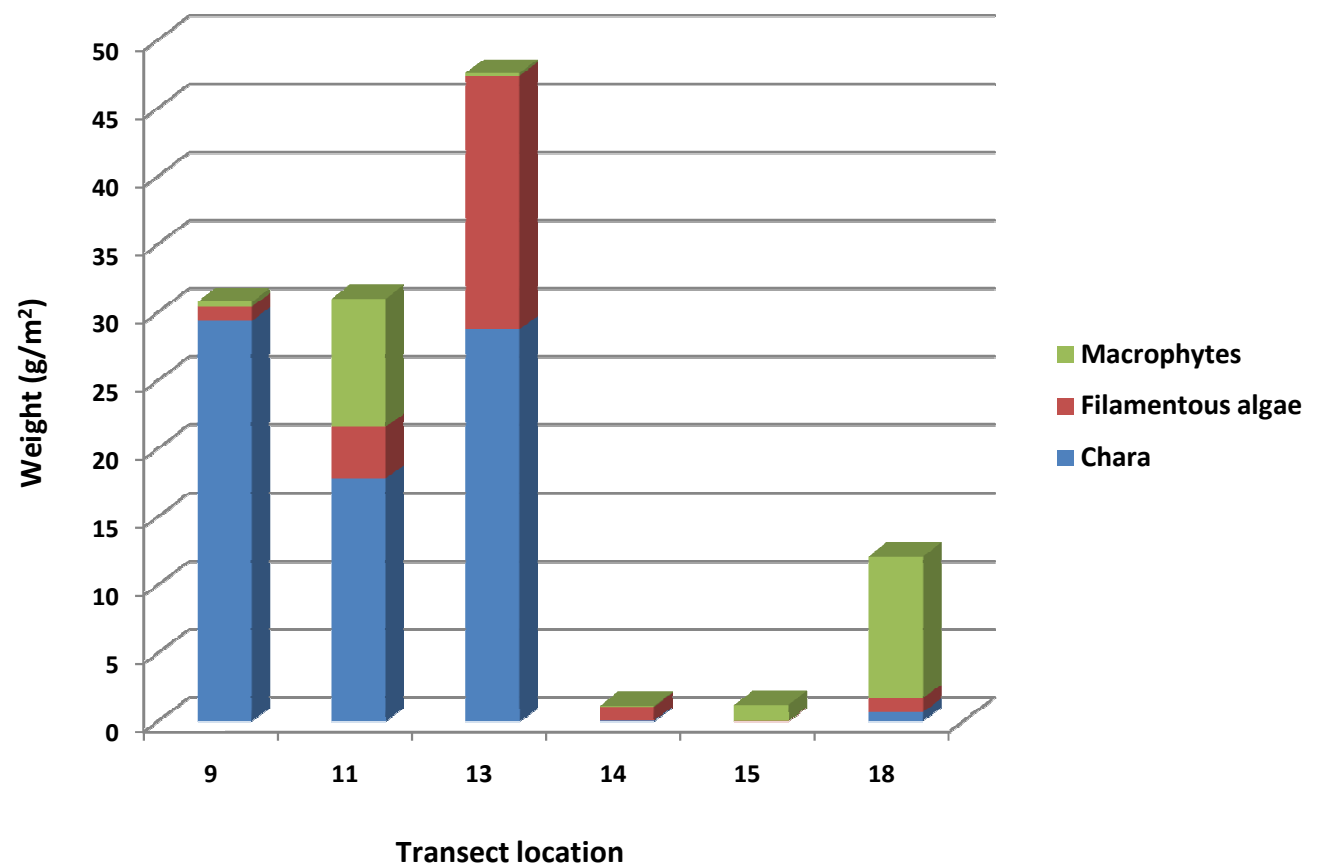


- Focused efforts in southwestern inner bay
- Six transects:
 - Depths: 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0 meters
 - Deeper if algae still present
- Surveyed all transects twice (July and August)
- Transect 11 surveyed five times between July and September

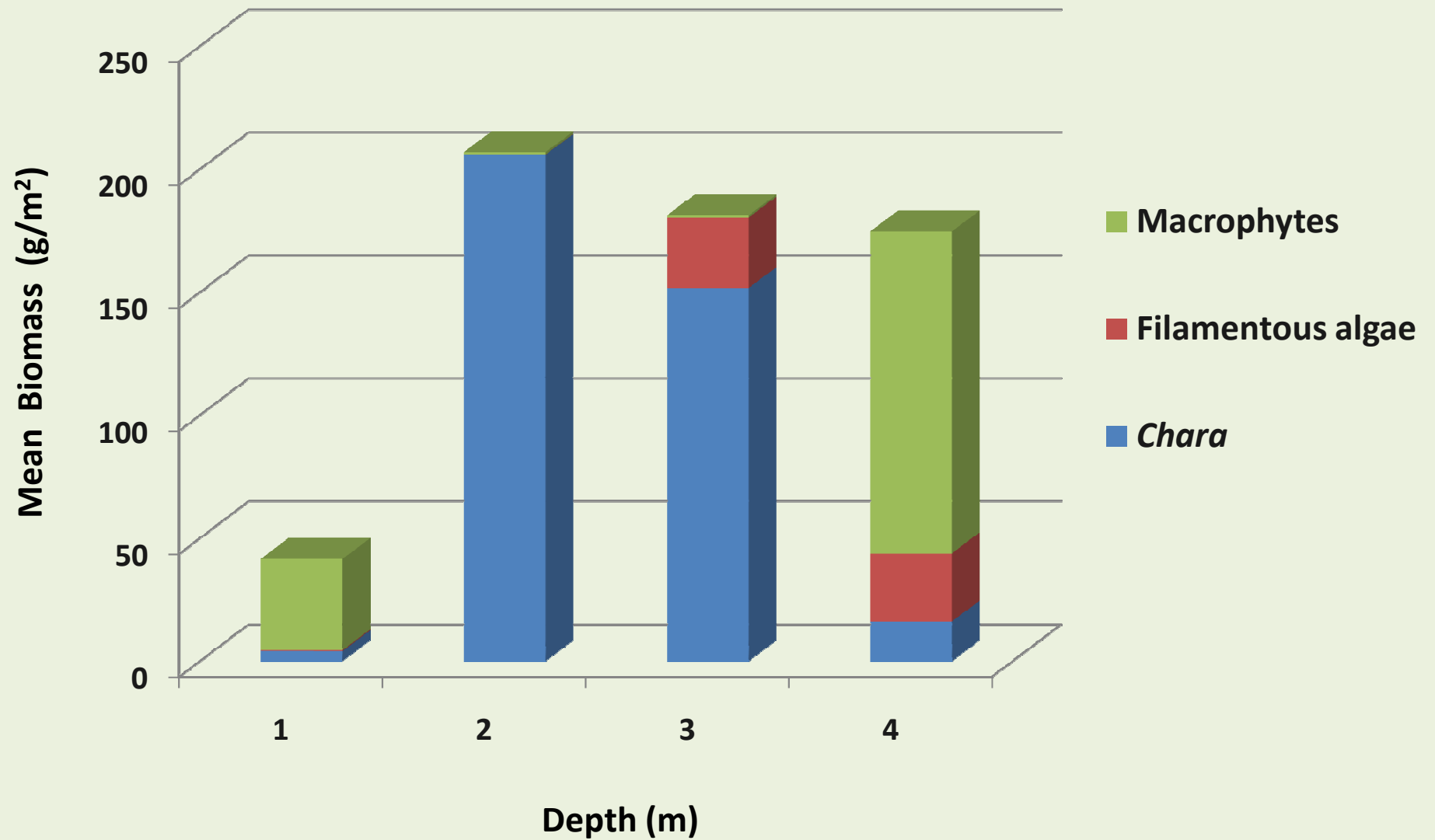
2009 Benthic Algae



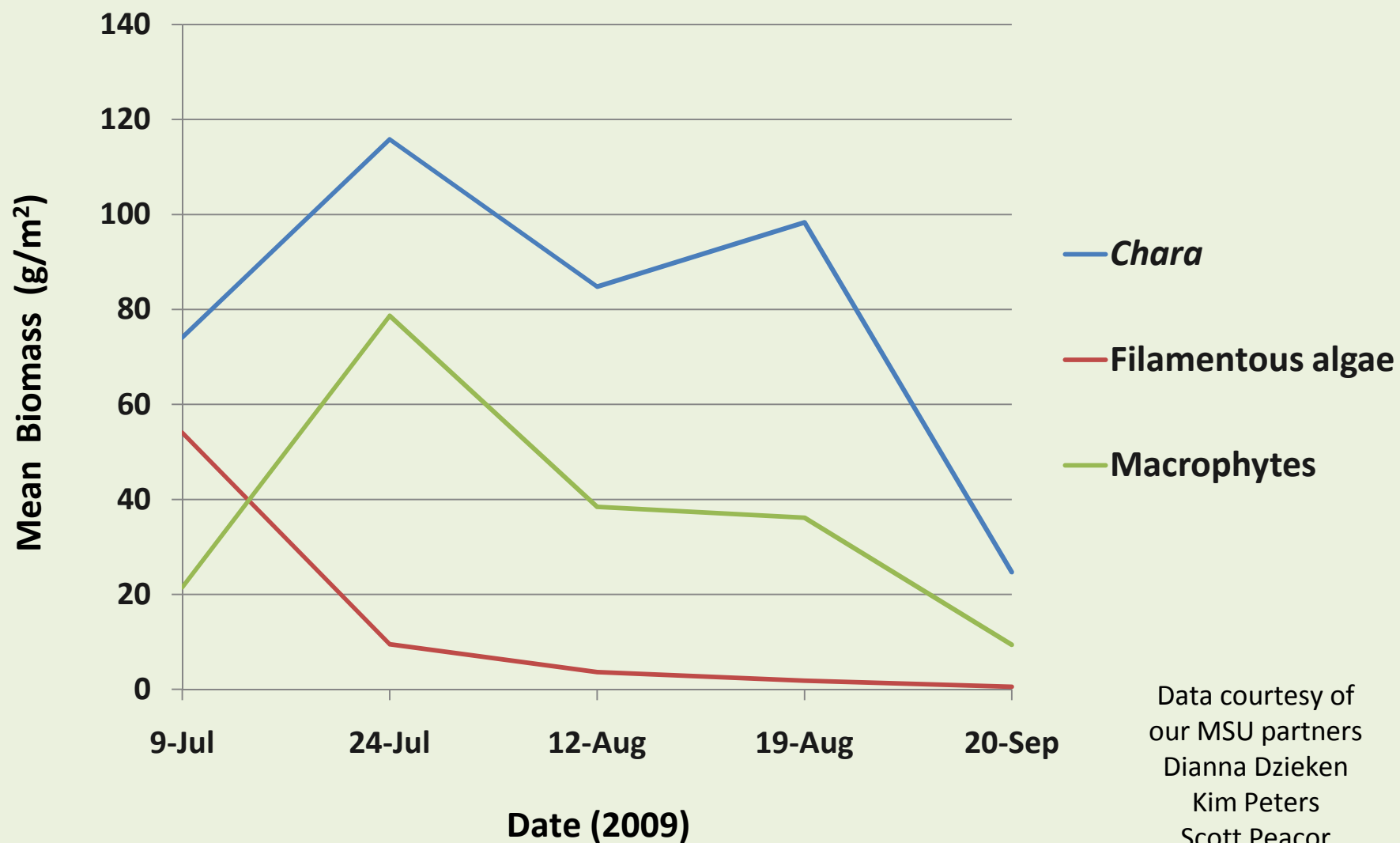
Biomass by Transect Location



Transect 11 Biomass by Depth



Transect 11 Biomass over Time



1978 GLWQA

Hear ye! Hear ye!

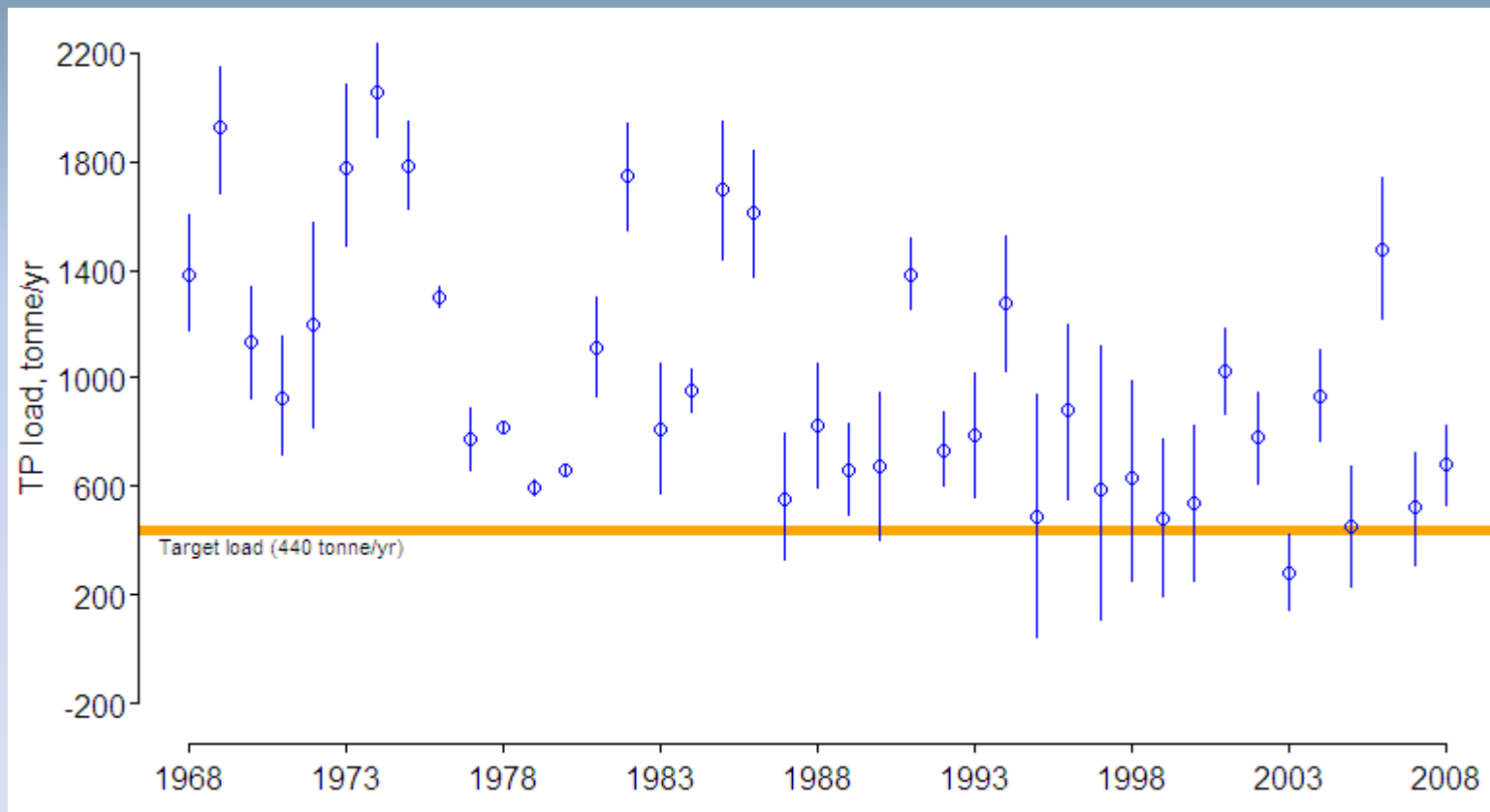
By Joint Proclamation
Henceforth and hereafter

Saginaw Bay shall meet a target phosphorus
load of:

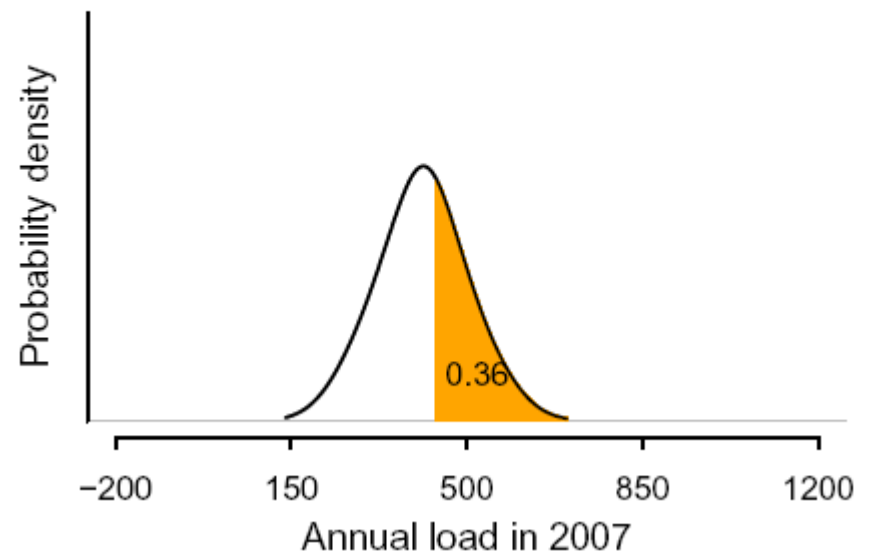
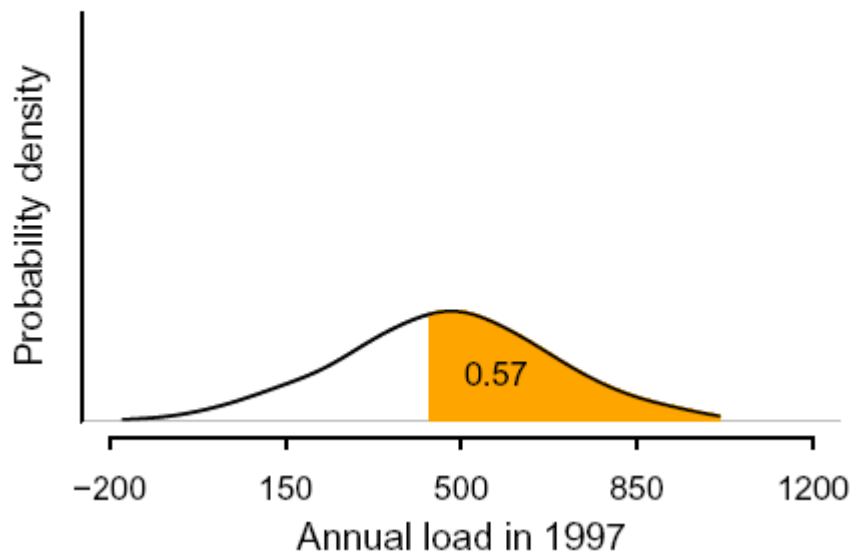
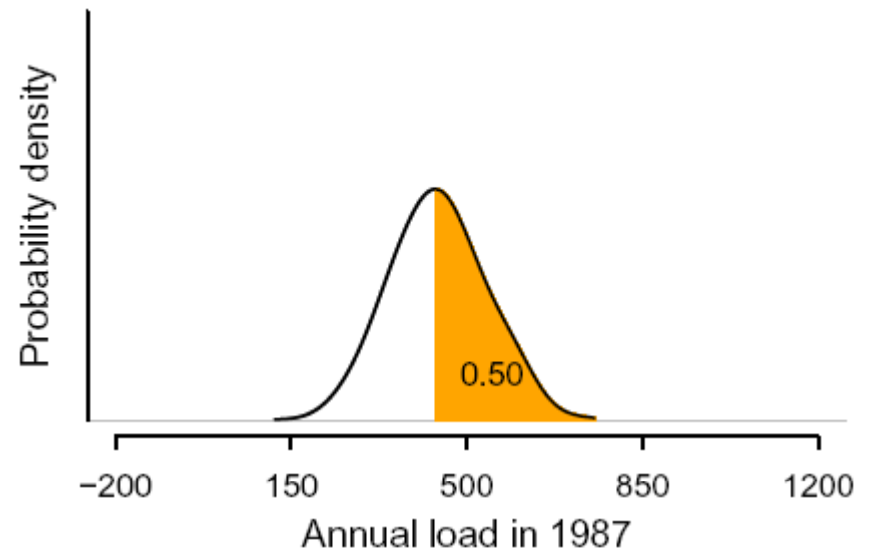
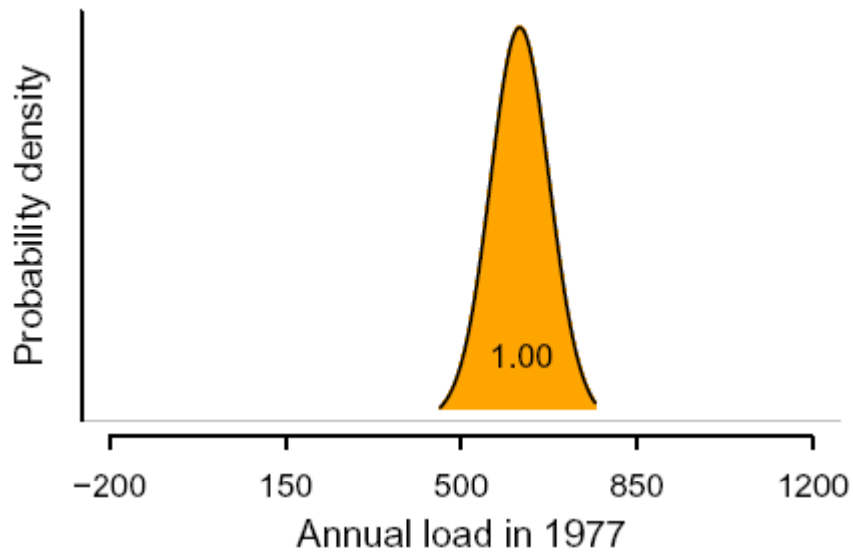
440 tonnes/year

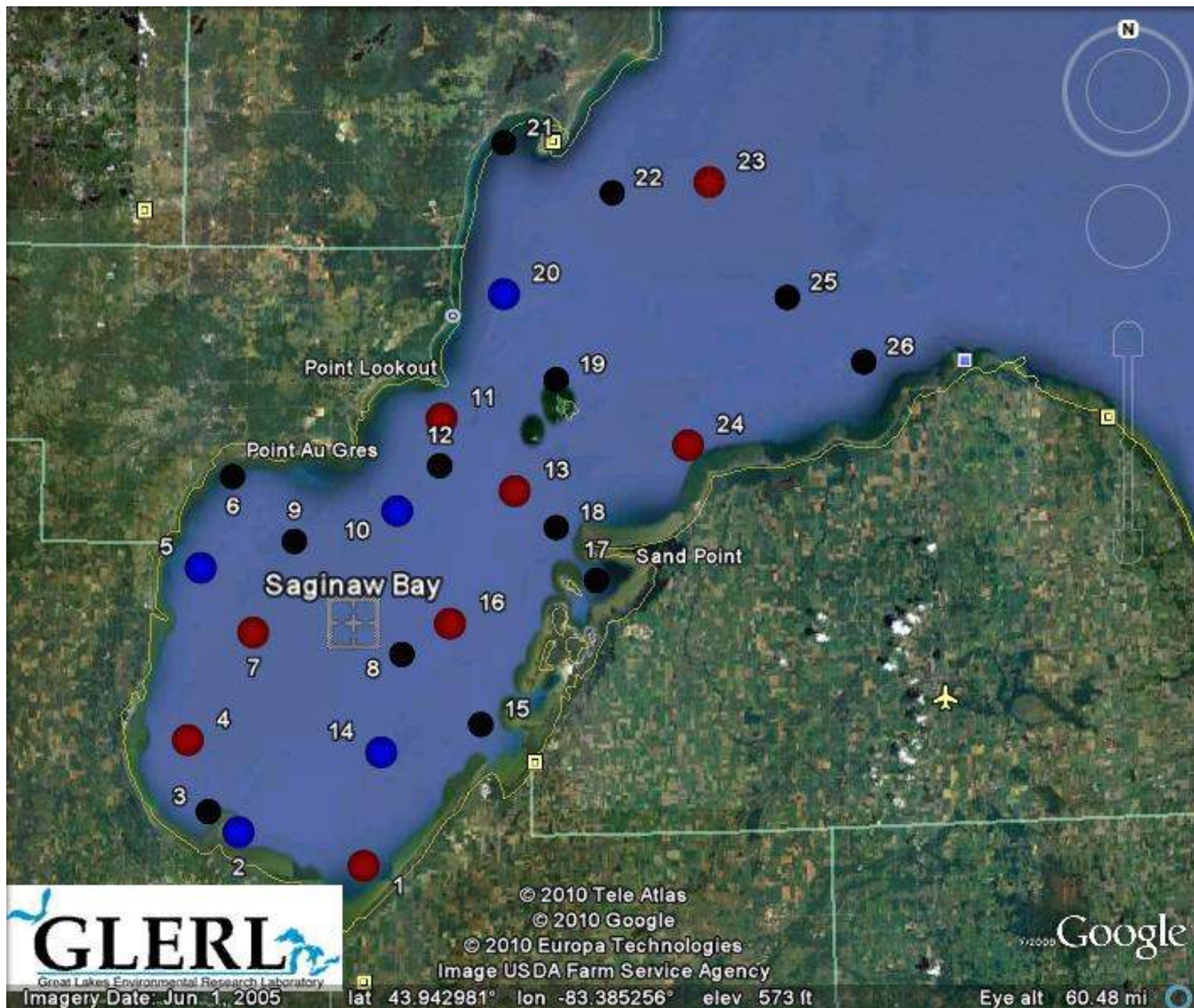
which probably translates to about 15 ug/L

Total Phosphorus Load vs. Time (with uncertainty)

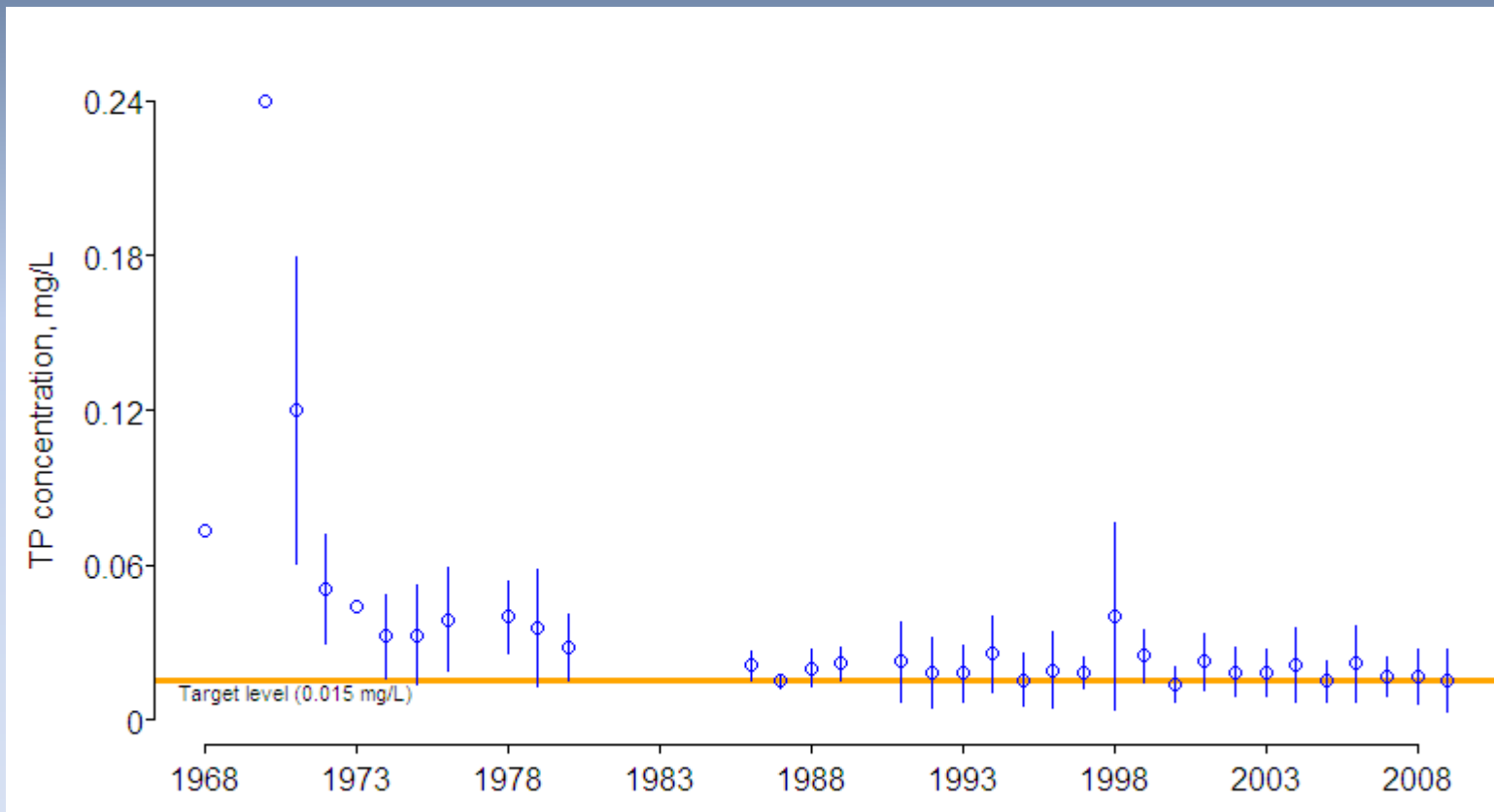


p (annual load > 440 metric tons / yr)





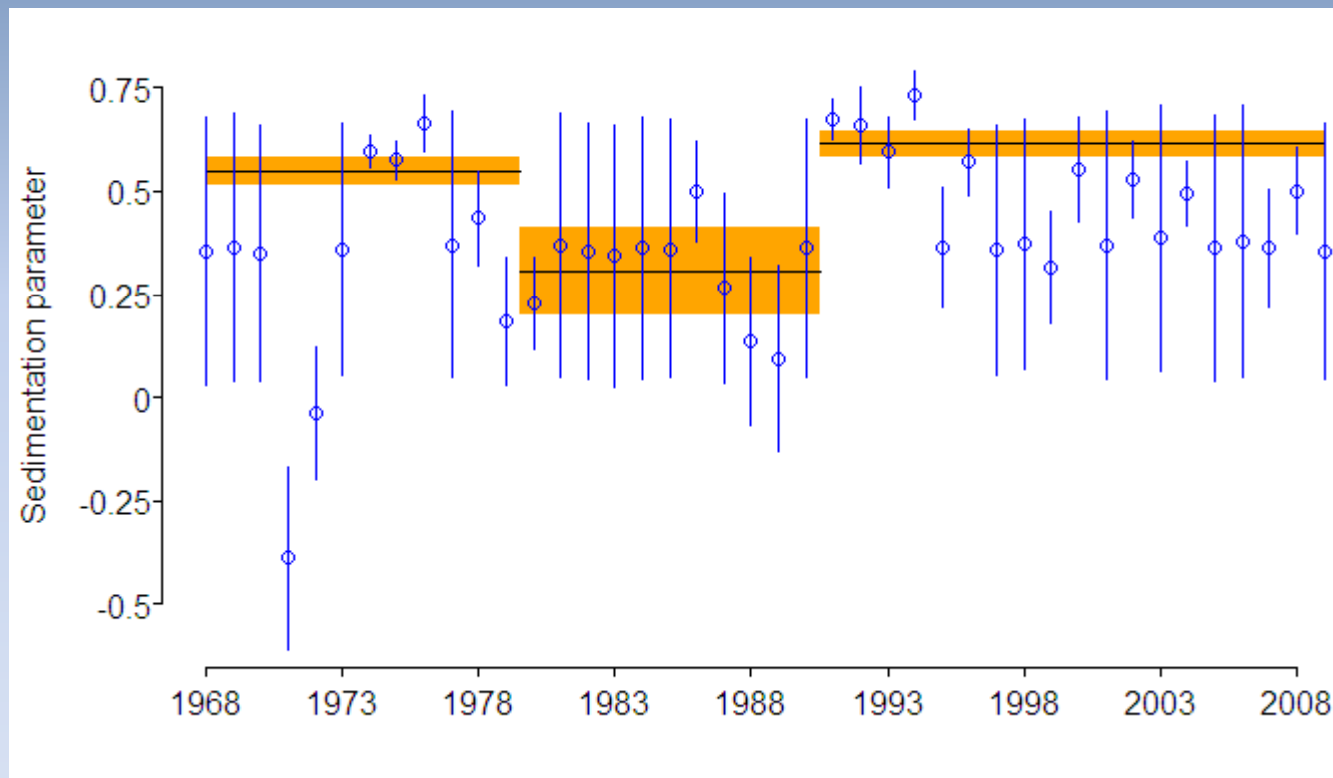
Total Phosphorus Concentration vs. Time (with uncertainty)



What's the role of the Dreissenid Mussels (zebras and quaggas)?



Saginaw Bay Phosphorus Sedimentation vs. Time (with uncertainty)



2009 Dreissenid Observations

- SCUBA divers observed that benthic algae growing on mussels appeared “healthier” and greener than algal growing on other substrate

In Saginaw Bay:

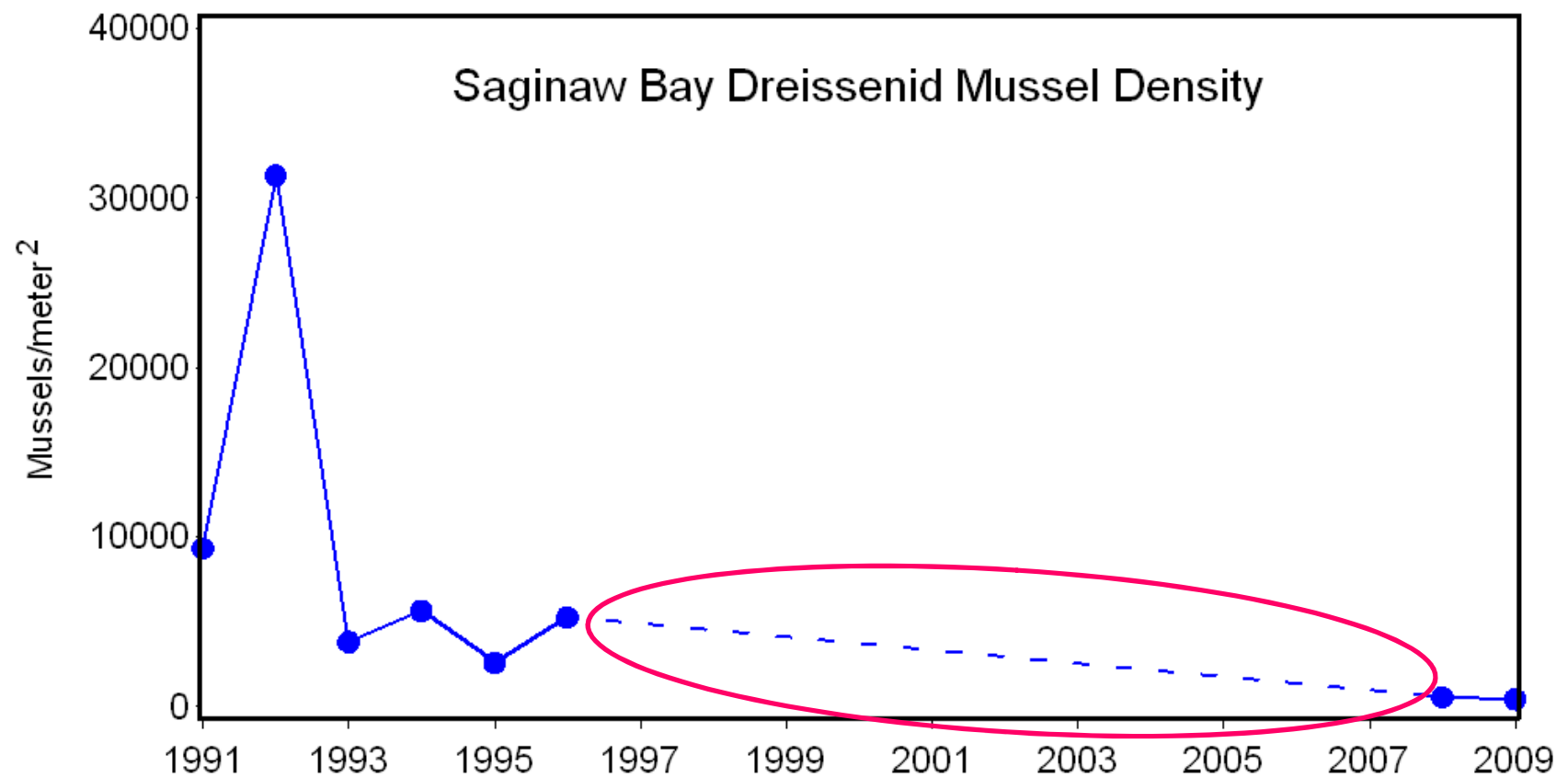
Transect 11, 3.0 m
August 15, 2009

	<i>Cladophora</i> Filament Length (cm)	
	<u>On Mussels</u>	<u>On Rock</u>
Mean	3.26	2.04
Std.Dev.	2.03	1.00

In Lake Michigan:

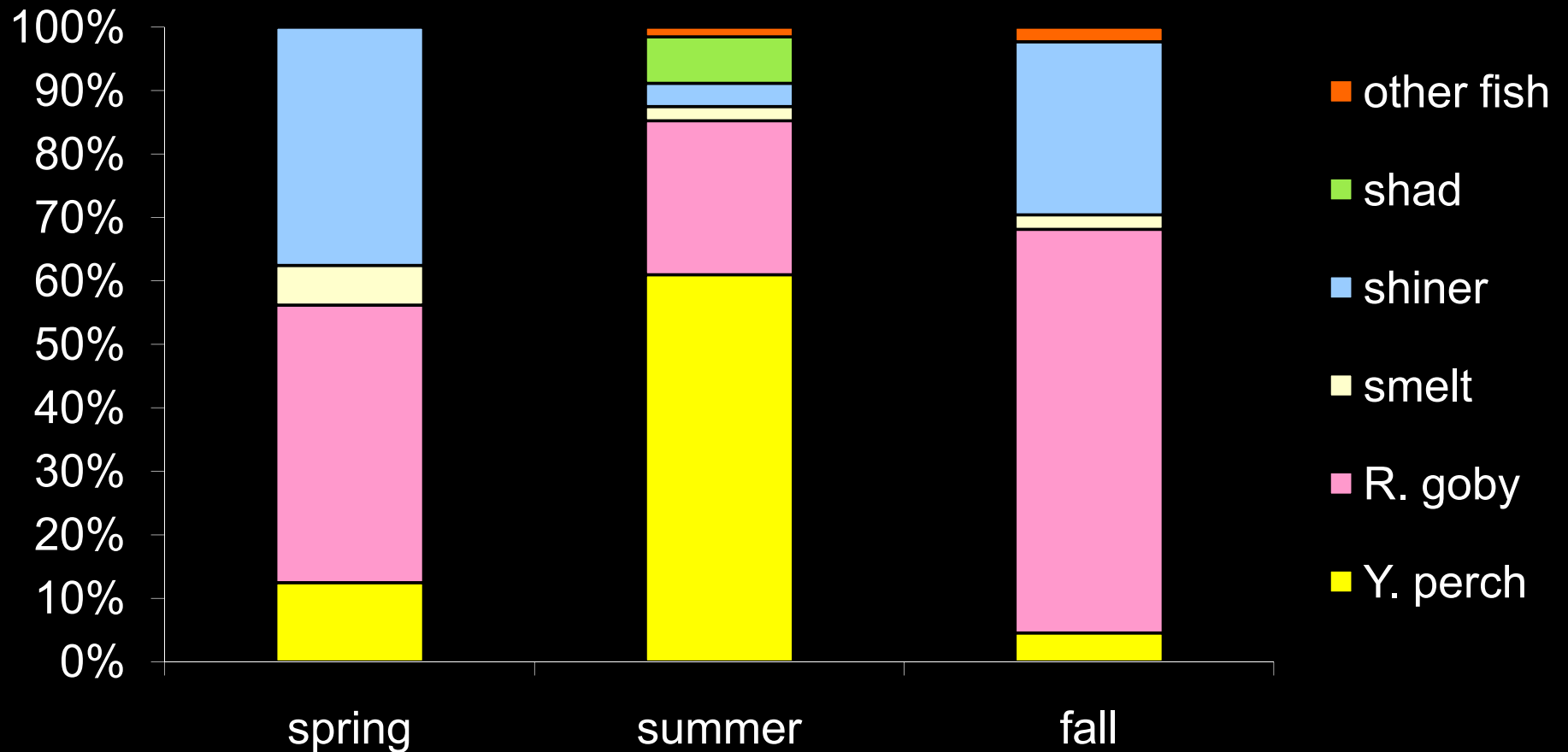


Photo from Bootsma et al. 2006



Data courtesy of Tom Nalepa

Age-1 + walleye diet-fish only (% by number)



2009 Sampling

Data courtesy of Tomas Hook

Spring = May, June

Summer = July, August, September

Fall = October, November

Microcystis in the Great Lakes

- Colonial harmful algal bloom species (HAB)
- Forms blooms and scums
 - ◆ Taste/odor issues
 - ◆ Loss of recreational and fishing value to affected waters
 - ◆ Hypoxia/anoxia, may lead to mortality in benthic invertebrate community and fish kills



Microcystis



Summary

Some Surprises

- Mussel densities down

- Mix of benthic algae – seasonal progression?

- Periodic vertical stratification

Still some big unknowns

- Do mussels supply phosphorus to benthic algae?

- Link between water levels and muck?

Plans for this year

- Ambient Water Quality Survey

- Fishery Survey

- Buoy and sensor deployment

- Current meter deployment

- Benthic algae survey

- Mussel Survey

- Experiments on mussel/phosphorus interactions

What can we do?

Revisit expectations

Broken vs. Fixed – old view

Lake continuously change and adapt

Recognize uncertainty

Improvements may be gradual

Support those who must adapt

Support long-term monitoring